



DOE's EGS Program Review

Real-time fracture monitoring in EGS with
seismic waves

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Project Objective

- ❖ Develop software to monitor in real time the spatial and temporal distributions of crack systems, intensity of fracturing, and migration of fluids.
- ❖ No changes in objectives so far.



EGS Problem

- ❖ Why is project important to EGS program?

Will provide fracture and fluid migration information upon which engineering decisions may be made in real time.

- ❖ What technical issue does the project address?

Crack imaging, detection of fluid motions in the reservoir

- ❖ How will project help to achieve overall program goals?

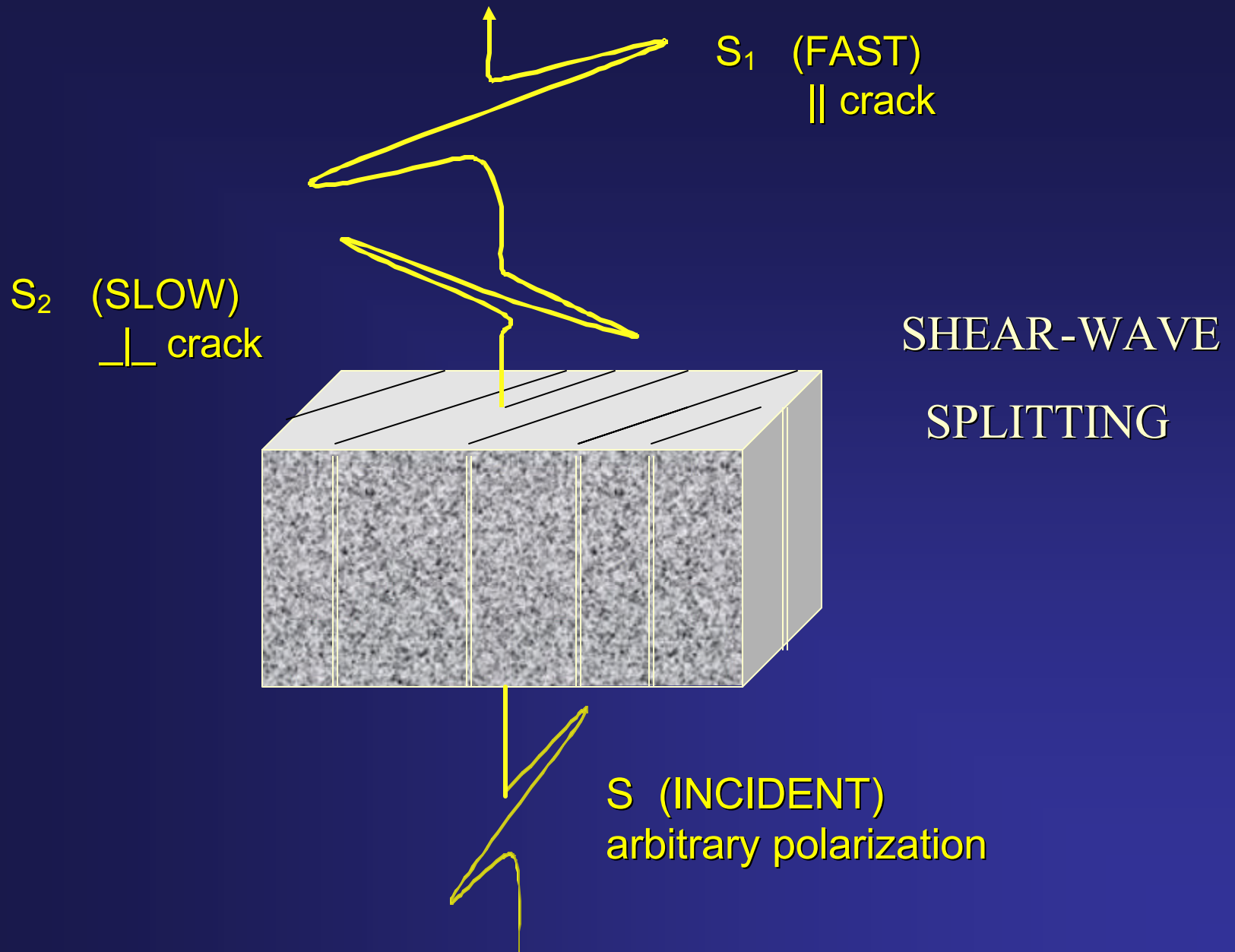
Increased knowledge of the subsurface fracture systems and the motions of fluids decreases exploratory risks, helps managing the resource, and reduces production costs.



Background/Approach

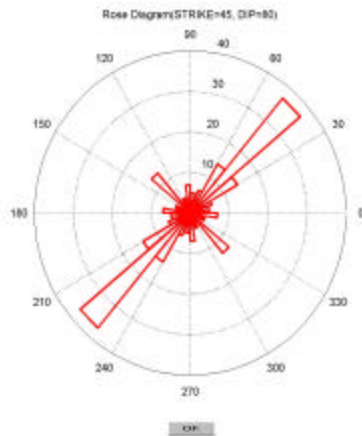
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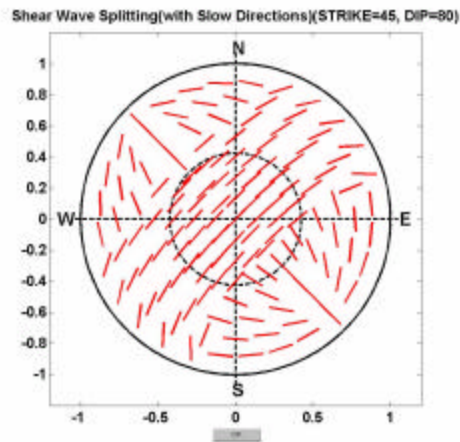


Simulated Data

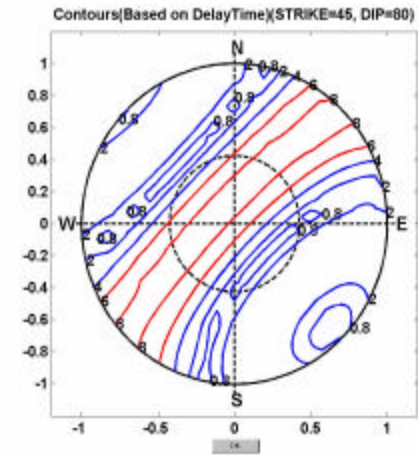
Rose diagram



Polarization



Time delay



Fracture model
Strike: N45°E
Dip: 80°SE
Crack density: 0.02



The diagram consists of three panels showing a cross-section of a volcano. The left panel shows a calm state with a blue sky and brown ground. The middle panel shows an eruption with a large white plume of smoke and ash rising from the crater. The right panel shows the aftermath with the plume subsiding. The background of the entire slide is a solid blue color.

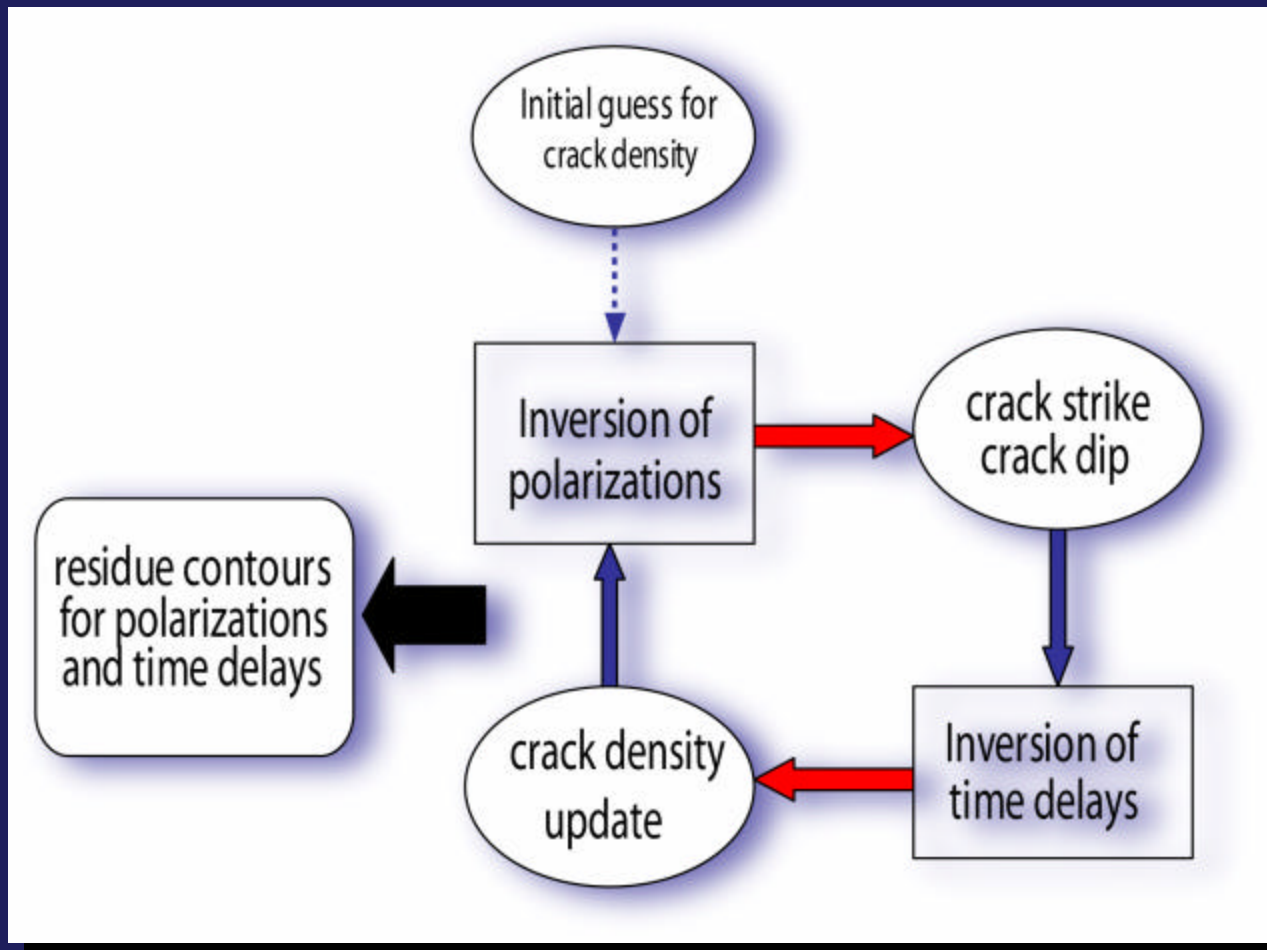
Inversion for Crack Geometry and Crack Intensity

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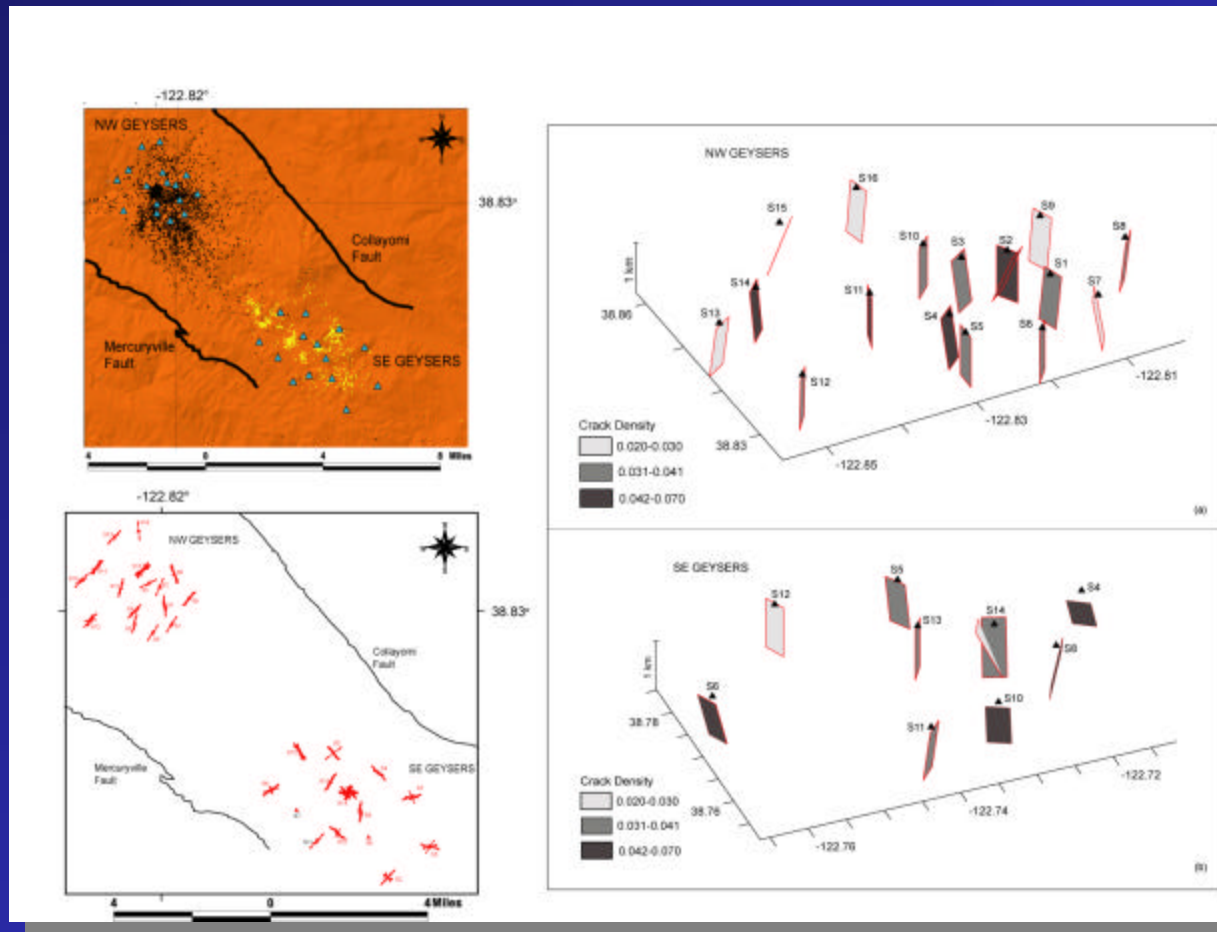
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Inversion Scheme



Shear Wave Splitting Results in The Geysers



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Results/Accomplishments

Accomplished:

- ❖ Real-time micro-earthquake detection and location
- ❖ Delayed-time seismic velocity model inversion

In progress:

- ❖ Real-time detection of shear-wave splitting

Future implementation:

- ❖ Delayed-time inversion of shear-wave splitting
- ❖ Real-time display of 3D field geometry

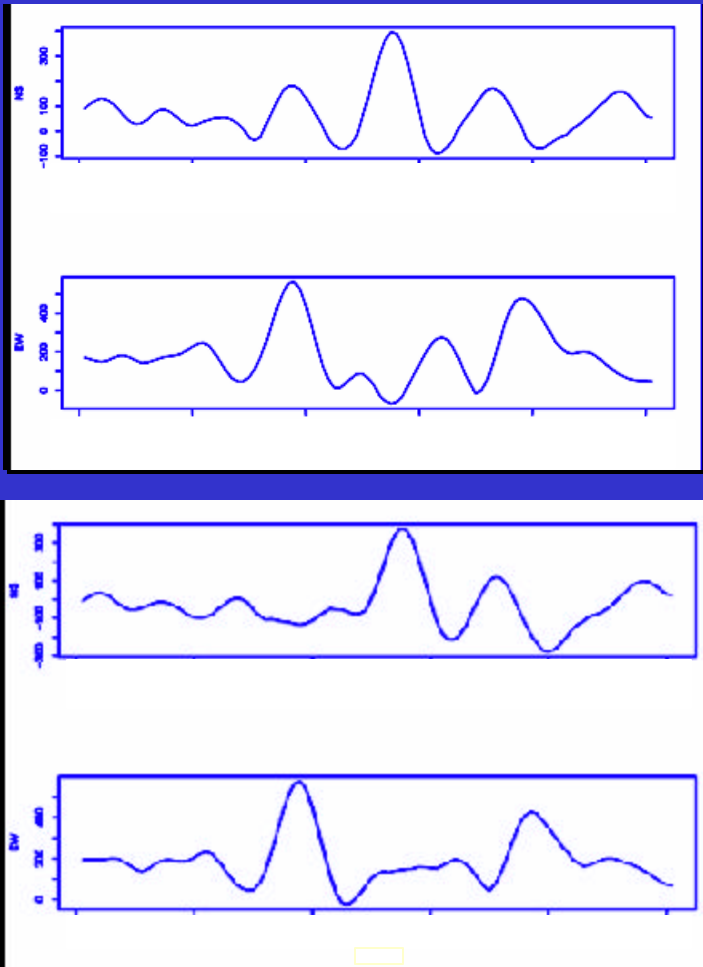


Automatic SWS Measurements

- ❖ Cross-correlation techniques
- ❖ Wavelet Transforms
- ❖ Cepstrum analysis

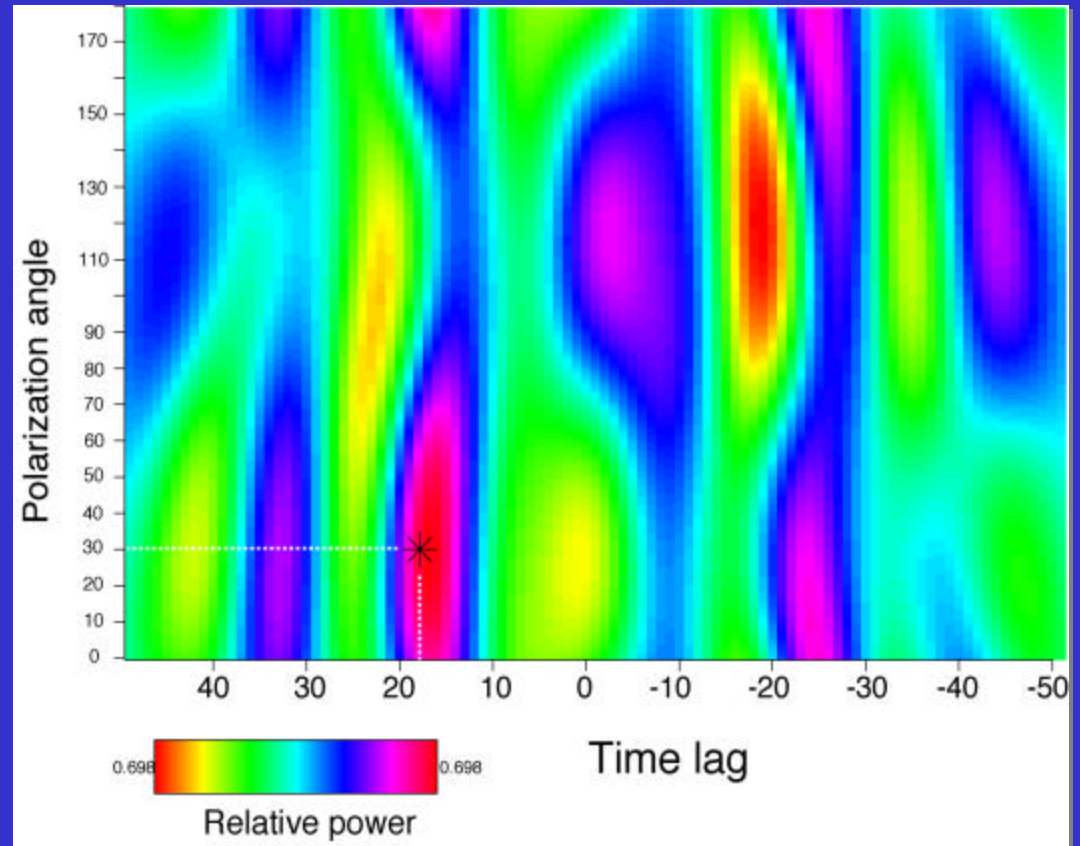
Cross-Correlation

Data (Analyzed by hand)



Azimuth 31 deg Delta t 18ms

Automatic rotation vs correlation



The maximum in the correlation map gives the polarization angle and delay time

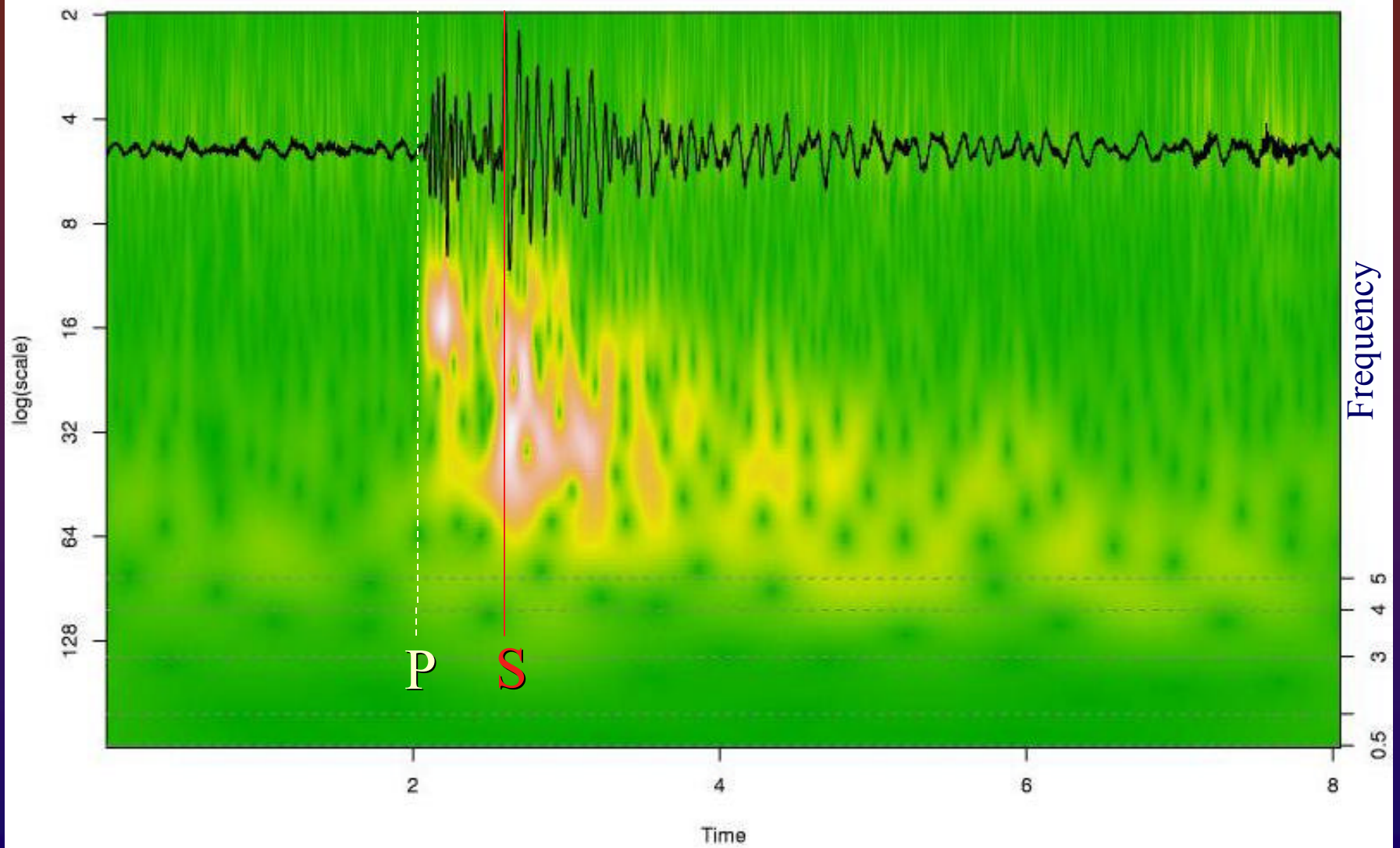


Wavelet Transforms

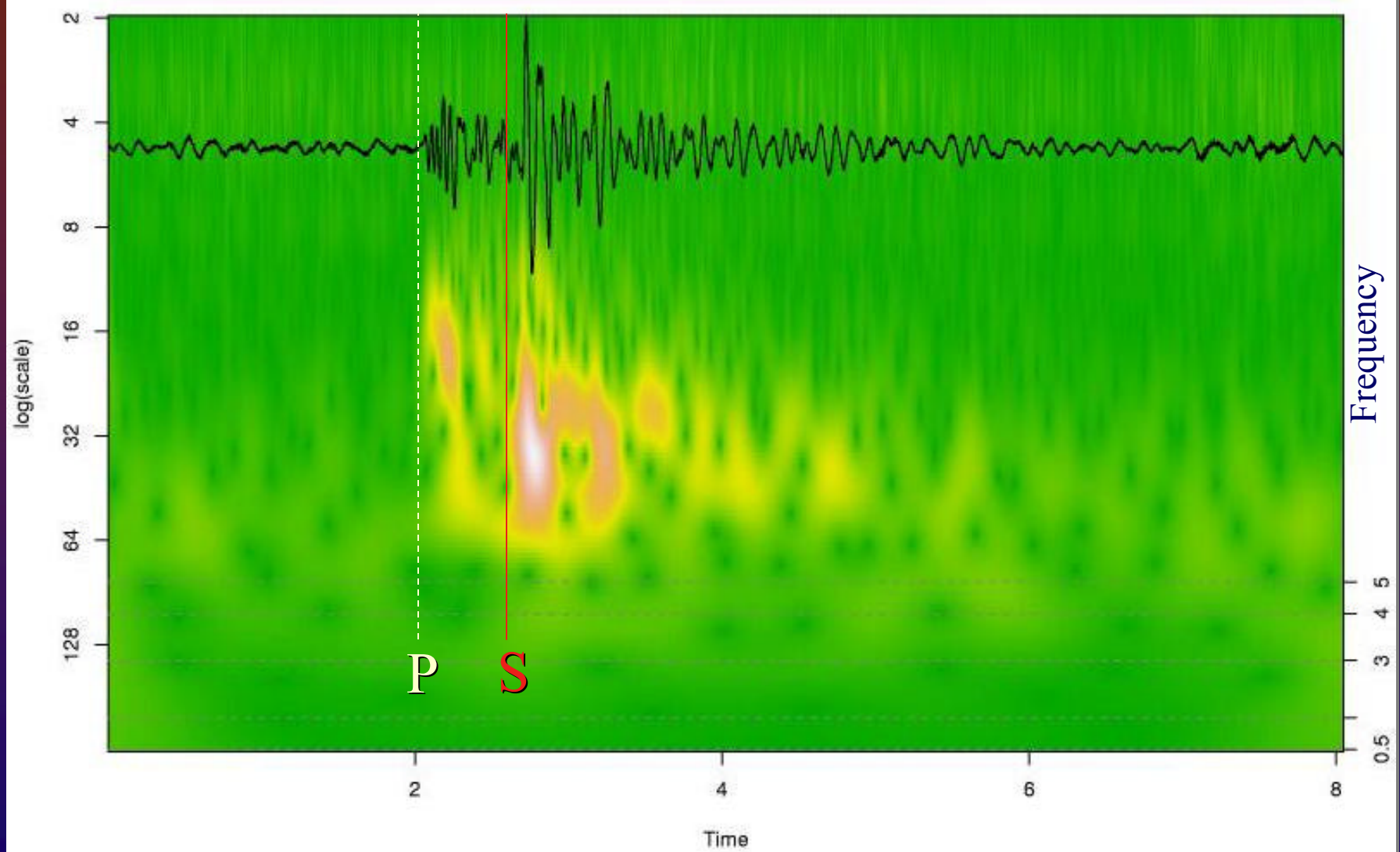
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Station 16 NS



Station 16 EW



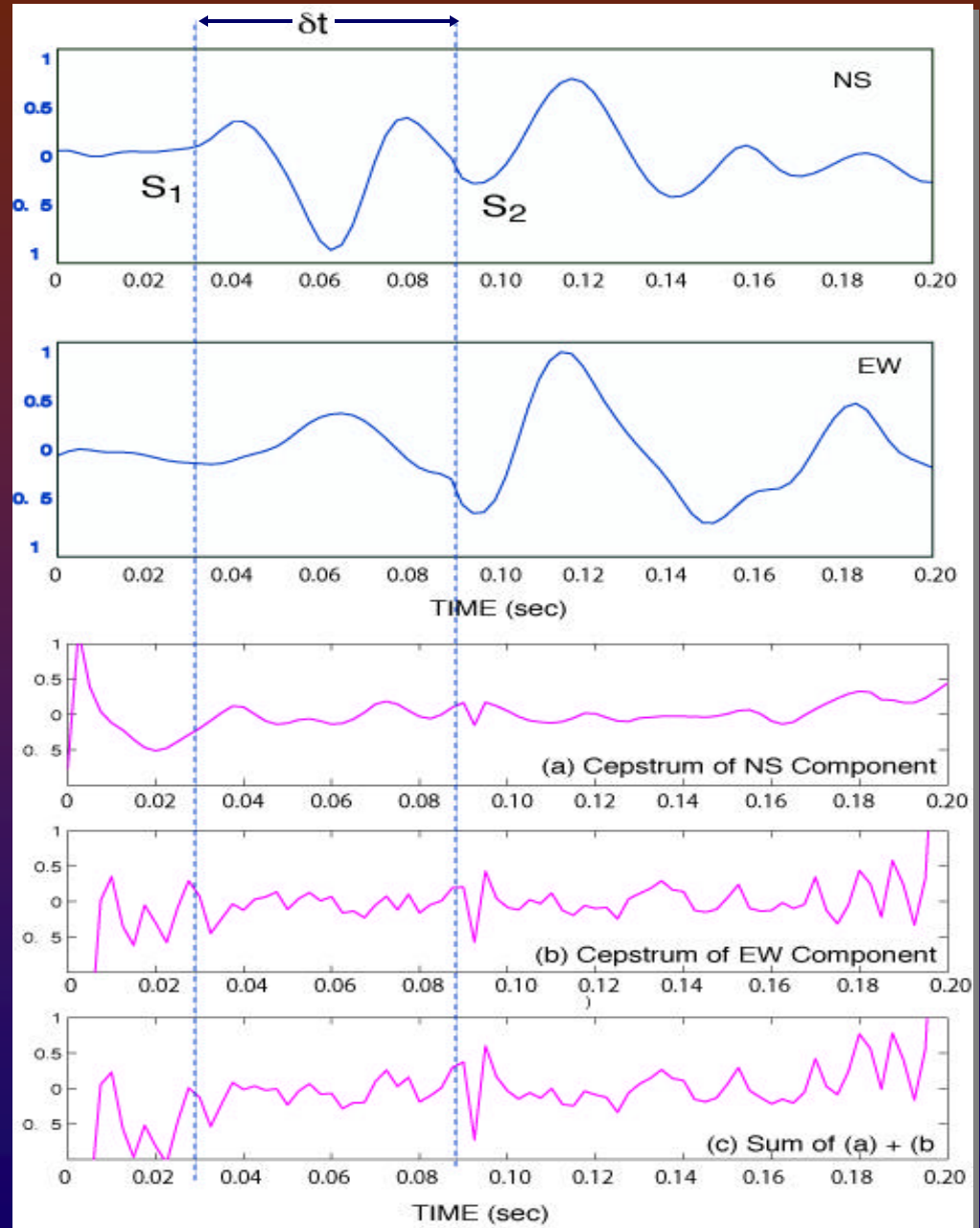


Cepstrum Analysis

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The cepstrum
(Fourier transform
of the Fourier
transform) detects
the arrival of the
split shear wave





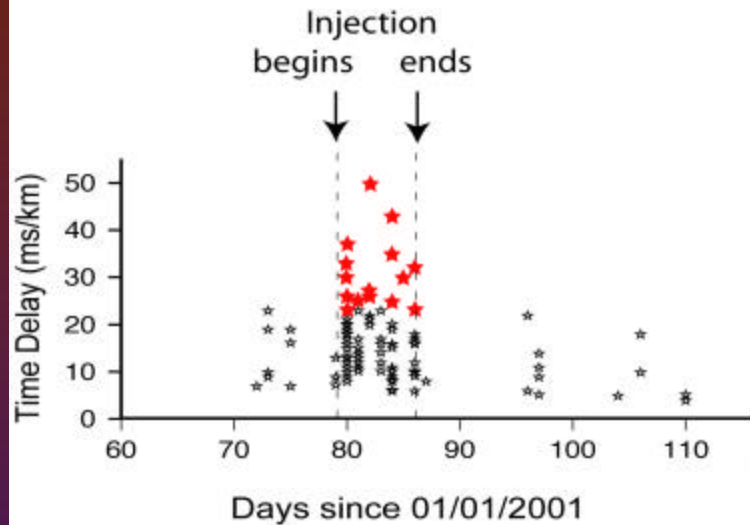
The diagram consists of three panels showing a cross-section of the Earth's crust. The top panel shows a magma chamber (red) beneath a volcano (green). The middle panel shows a magma plume (red) rising from the chamber through a conduit (blue) to the surface, forming a volcano. The bottom panel shows the magma plume (red) rising from the chamber through a conduit (blue) to the surface, forming a volcano.

Coso 2001 and Krafla 2004 Injection Experiments

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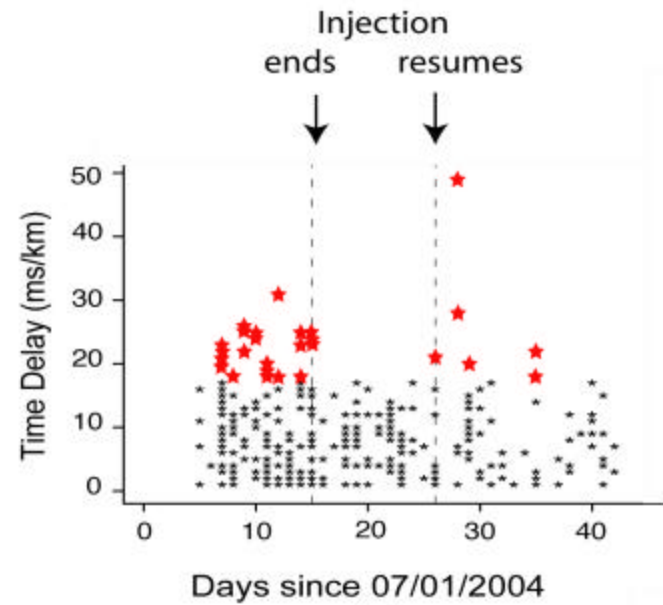
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COSO 2001



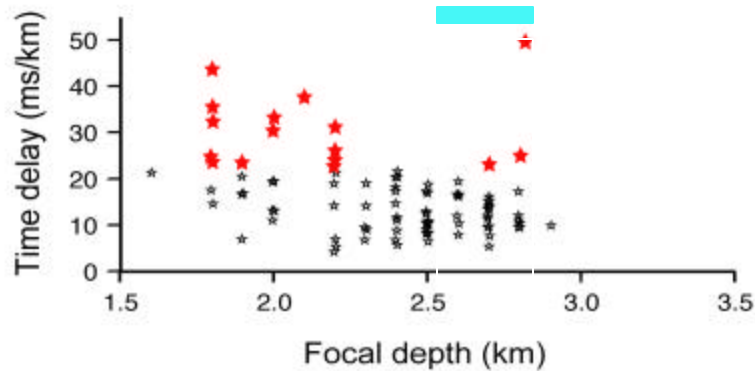
(a)

KRAFLA 2004

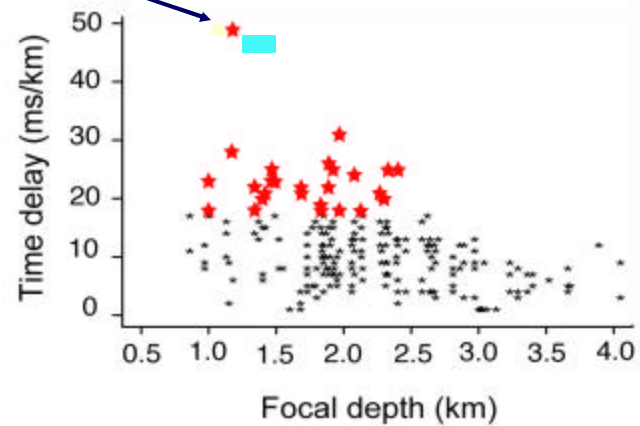


(b)

Injection depths ranges



(c)



(d)



Next:

Coso Injection Experiment 2006

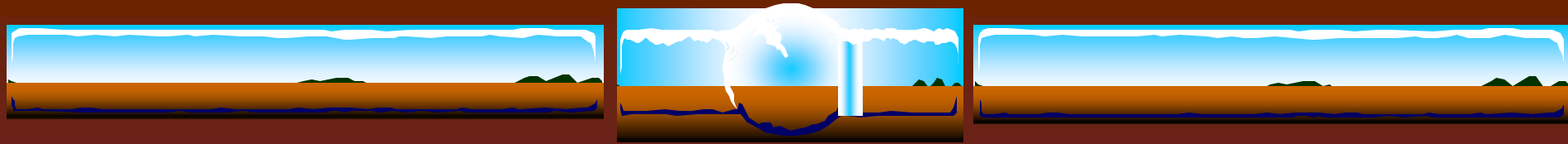
- ❖ Focus on variation in delay time as a function of injection history.
- ❖ Detail comparison with Krafla and Coso.
- ❖ Theoretical study



Conclusion

Project is on schedule. Grant will expire on December 31st, 2007.

Software will provide technology to image the EGS reservoir, detect subsurface fracture systems and fluid motions in real time.



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